NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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COMMUNICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Lenox, May 21, 1825.

Mr. FESSENDEN—If you think the following extraordinary age and fecundity of a native sheep, will interest any of your numerous patrons you can insert it.

The following is a true copy of the certificate, as handed me, (at my request) by Col. Nathan Barrett, a neighbour of mine.

CHARLES MATTOON.

"CHAS. MATTOON, Esq: I hereby certify, that I have owned a native ewe sheep, for the space of nineteen years, lacking a few days; having retained her usual vigour for seventeen years. But in the fall of 1822, I observed for the first time, and with no small degree of interest, that she had slackened her pace, and went in the rear instead of front, which she continued to do for one year. After which, having nearly lost the use of her eyes and teeth, I took her under my immediate care for the last six months, until March, 1824, when she died with old age—having given me nineteen fleeces of wool, and borne me thirty-six full grown lambs. viz.

		Lambs.		*Lambs.*
April	1806	1	1815	2
	1807	1	1816	2
	1808	2	1817	2
Apr. 3	1809	3	1818	2
Mar. 29	1810	3	1819	2
			1820	2
Making 6 lambs in 11			1821	1
months and 26 days.			1822	1
			1823	0
	1811	3	1824	0
	1812	3		
	1813	3	Total,	36
	1814	3		

(Signed,) NATHAN BARRETT."

NATIVE FRUITS, WINE, &c.

Extracts from "an Inaugural Discourse, delivered before the New York Horticultural Society; by David Hosack, M. D. F. L. S., President of the Society; member of the Horticultural Society of London, of the Agricultural Societies of Ghent, Florence, Philadelphia, New York, &c.

"Another, among the most important subjects which will invite our attention, is *the cultivation of our native fruits.*

"When we recollect, to use the language of Mr Knight, that the golden pippen was derived from the austere crab of the woods, and that the numerous varieties of the plum are the produce of the native sloe, we are taught the importance of giving our attention to the numerous and hitherto unexplored productions of our native wilds, and are encouraged to believe that many important additions may be made to the table by the enterprise of our members in changing by culture the character of our domestic fruits. When, too, we see, that many trees have been rendered capable of ripening their fruits in climates colder than their native country, and that many have been assimilated in their habits to their newly adopted climate, and as the horticulture of one country must differ from that of another, and must vary in its nature and objects, depending on climate, soil, and other local improvements, it is important for us to institute a series of observations and experiments with the view to ascertain how far many plants, which are now the staple productions of the South, may be acclimated to higher degrees of latitude. The successful experiments of Du Hamel in France, are very instructive on this subject, and will admit of extensive application in the United States."

"It has been proposed by many of our farmers, and numerous experiments in various parts of the United States show the propriety of the suggestion, to furnish a substitute for spirituous liquors, by obtaining from the fermentation of some of the native fruits of our soil, as from those which are now extensively cultivated in our fields and our gardens, wines, which might take the place of the more expensive produce of the grape.

"The *apple*,* the *black-berry*, the *currant*, the *rasp-berry*, the *goose-berry*, and the *elder-berry* have all been successfully made use of for this purpose in various parts of this country; and wines highly agreeable, obtained from these fruits, are now prepared in very considerable quantities, offered for sale in our cities, and when fashion, and the patronage of influential individuals, and of public institutions shall recommend them to our citizens, I have no doubt that, with the improvements they will receive in their preparation, and which will be proportioned to the demand, our country will be abundantly supplied with domestic wines, calculated to produce all the cordial and salutary effects of, without the evils arising from, the stronger wines of Madeira or France, or the use of ardent spirits."

Extract from Observations on Domestic Wines of the United States, by the late Dr. Rush.†

"It is to be lamented that the grape is not sufficiently cultivated in our country, to afford wine for our citizens; but many excellent substitutes may be made for it, from the native fruits of all the States. If two barrels of cider, fresh from the press, are boiled into one, and afterwards fermented, and kept for two or three years in a dry cellar, it affords a liquor, which, according to the quality of the apple from which the cider is made, has the taste of Malaga or Rhenish wine. It affords when mixed with water, a most agreeable drink in summer. I have taken the liberty of calling it POMONA WINE. There is another method of making a pleasant wine from the apple, by adding four and twenty gallons of new cider to three gallons of syrup made from the expressed juice of sweet apples. When thoroughly fermented, and kept for a few years it becomes fit for use. The blackberry of our fields, and the raspberry and current of our gardens, afford likewise an agreeable and wholesome wine, when pressed and mixed with certain proportions of sugar and water, and a little spirit to counteract the disposition to excessive fermentation. It is no objection to these cheap and home made wines, that they are unfit for use till they are two or three years old. The foreign wines in common use in our country, require not only a much longer time to bring them to perfection, but to prevent their being disagreeable even to the taste."

From Transactions of the Highland Society of Scotland.

Preparation recommended for the destruction of Insects, and the Pickling of Seed Wheat. By Mr William Pope of Gartymore, near Holmsdale, county of Sutherland.

"Hitherto it would appear that no effectual remedy has been discovered to check the destruction of the grub and catterpillar vermin, which in orchards and kitchen gardens occasion so much loss to the industrious gardener.

The following preparation is humbly recommended as a valuable remedy to vanquish, if not entirely to exterminate all the tribe of vermin that prove so injurious to the industry of those who cultivate the soil:

Take tobacco leaves and cut them small, and make a strong infusion of them in hot water poured upon them in a large tub. The infusion must not be boiled as that would carry off in steam a great part of the most valuable principle, the essential oil of the tobacco. When this infusion is cold, dissolve in it one or two pounds of common gum-arabic; when the arabic is dissolved, a pound or more of flour of sulphur may be added, particularly if the infusion is intended to give a smart washing to wall fruit trees.

It is humbly conceived that the month of January, [the latter part of February or March in this country,] if the weather is soft, is the best season for the application of this infusion to wall fruit-trees, and to all kinds of goose-berry and currant bushes, previously pruning all bushes, and weeding clean round the stems. Some days after washing with a watering-pot, or garden engine, it would be beneficial to prepare a proportion of the infusion with an additional quantity of the gum-arabic, to be applied with a brush to the stems of the bushes, at least for a foot above the ground. The air of the atmosphere will generally keep the gum moist; and any vermin that may rise from the earth will be arrested by the gum, and the tobacco will kill them effectually. There is one species of grub that never quits the ground till he becomes a kind of butterfly. This species destroys cabbages and cauliflowers, by attacking the roots about an inch under the surface of the earth. It would therefore be proper, before these vegetables are hoed up [earthed up,] to

* See an important communication on the subject of Domestic Wines, by Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell; and observations on the same subject by Dr. Rush in the appendix to this discourse.

N. B. Dr. Mitchill's communication was published in the New England Farmer vol. III, page 164, and Dr. Rush's observations follow this article, in this day's paper.

† See his inquiry into the effects of ardent spirits upon the human body and mind, p. 17.

give a small portion of the infusion to each plant from a tin tea-kettle. And it is further recommended, when these plants are taken up to be transplanted, that their roots should be put in the infusion a few minutes before they are dibbled into the earth. It is wonderful how much this infusion promotes the vigour of vegetation, where it gets to the roots of any plant.

Vipers, which are common in England and the south of Scotland, will soon forsake gardens in which the said infusion is used freely; and the essential oil of tobacco, if applied to the mouth of a viper, upon the tip of a small rod, till he bites at the rod, will kill the reptile to a certainty. This oil will kill the most poisonous snakes of warm climates.

The tobacco leaf yields a considerable quantity of essential oil, which is readily obtained by smoking tobacco in a tube nipple glass. The oil will condense in the bulb of the nipple glass; and it is so extremely caustic, that it will destroy the epidermis where it touches the human skin.

It is peculiarly gratifying to observe that the said infusion with gum arabic* and flour of sulphur will be found a most important article to the farmer in the pickling of wheat or barley seed; and it is not necessary that the grain should be in the liquor above half an hour. The grain should be put in the infusion in large tubs; and when taken up put in bags, and the bags suspended above the tubs till the infusion is entirely drained off. As soon as the liquor is fully drained off, let the seed-corn be spread upon canvas-sheets in the sun and air if dry weather; but otherwise on sheets on the barn floor.—When spread on sheets to the quantity of four bushels, sprinkle over it two pounds of fine flour of sulphur, and rake the seed over and over again, to separate the grains. If the grains still appear to adhere to each other, it will be proper to mix them with sand to make them separate freely for sowing. The destructive ground grub will not freely attack any seed pickled with this infusion, and the spring it gives to vegetation is astonishing.

From the Vermont Journal.

DAIRYING.

Mr Editor—I have been so well pleased with the idea of a dairy, or milk room, the plan of which was recently described to me, that I am induced to make it public.

The shelves are so constructed as to admit the immersion of a milk pan in cold water, nearly to the top resembling a shallow trough. By the advantage of location, the water is constantly running from a spring, into one end of the shelf and off at the other, and may easily be conducted from shelf to shelf, through a whole room. The consequence is the milk keeps perfectly sweet, in the warmest season, until the cream is all risen, which is in a short time,—of course the butter will be sweet. Now is there not hundreds of places that would admit of the same improvement with trifling expence, which would be refunded four fold in one season.

And, sir, I will add a line from my own experience in churning. Be sure to put in sufficient of new milk to make your cream very thin: viz. put in equal or even double the quantity of milk, that you do cream; the consequence is, your butter is brought with less than half the labor, or time, and less liable to be white or striped, as the mess will be all the time thin, moves easy, and if it spatters up, it immediately runs down, so that the whole gets equally moved, and all changes at once to butter.

A LOVER OF GOOD BUTTER.

Weathersfield, Vt. 1825.

* The principal use of the gum-arabic is to carry the flour of sulphur into the soil attached to the seed.

DROWNING.

Method of rendering Assistance to Persons in Danger of Drowning.

This desirable object appears attainable by the use of a man's hat and pocket handkerchief (which being all the apparatus necessary) is to be used thus: Spread the handkerchief on the ground, and place a hat, with the brim downwards, on the middle of the handkerchief; and then tie the handkerchief round the hat as you would tie up a bundle, keeping the knots as near the centre of the crown as may be. Now, by seizing the knots in one hand, and keeping the opening of the hat upwards, a person, without knowing how to swim, may, fearlessly, plunge into the water with what may be necessary to save the life of a fellow-creature.

If a person should fall out of a boat, or the boat upset by going foul of a cable, &c. or should he fall off the quays, or indeed fall into any water from which he could not extricate himself, but must wait some little time for assistance, had he presence of mind enough to whip off his hat, and hold it by the brim, placing his fingers within the crown, and hold it so, (top downwards) he would be able, by this method, to keep his mouth well above water till assistance should reach him. It often happens that danger is descried long before we are involved in the peril, and time enough to prepare the above method; and a courageous person would, in seven instances out of ten, apply to them with success; and travellers, in fording rivers at unknown fords, or where shallows are deceitful, might make use of these methods with advantage.

Method of recovering Persons apparently drowned, as recommended by the Humane Society.

Let those who first discover an unfortunate object in this situation, remove it to some house near, place it by the fire, and begin by rubbing it with salt, volatiles, &c. and warm flannels, the head a little elevated; never attempting giving any thing by the mouth till signs of recovery strongly appear, and let the person be kept from a crowd of people around him. The idea that the stomach is full of water, and thus obviates recovery, is very erroneous and prejudicial, as it is now fully and clearly established, that the respiration being impeded is the sole cause of the suspension of life, and which being restored, the vital functions soon recover their tone; and men are frequently lost from the absurd custom of rolling on casks, lifting the feet over the shoulders, and the head falling on the ground.

FLAX.

It is a common objection against the culture of flax, that it is a very uncertain crop. With poor husbandry this may be the case; but that a greater degree of uncertainty attends the raising of this than most other crops, I am not disposed to admit. I will briefly state the result of my observation on this subject.—On soil, of which clay and slate constitute large proportions, I do not recollect of ever failing to obtain a good crop. On sandy loam, I have usually had no success.

From land of the former description, I once raised from 12 quarts of sowing, nearly 200 lbs. of cleaned flax. Last season the amount obtained from 24 qts. of seed was 340 lbs. No manure was used in either case, though the land was much worn. Flax does not appear to require the richest soils; if manure is freely applied to flax ground, a rank growth is the effect, which greatly injures the crop. Suitable soils, frequent and deep ploughings, and early sowings, will, in most cases, insure success.—*Utica pap.*

Remarks by the Editor of the New England Farmer. We believe that a proportion of clay in the soil is as necessary for *wheat* as it is for flax. A sandy loam will answer well for Indian corn and for turnips, and give for a year or two a good growth of clover. But wheat requires clay as well as lime, or substances in which clay and lime are constituent parts.

Prognostication of a change of wind.—A writer in a late number of the Philosophical Magazine, says—"Having frequently amused myself on fine evenings in summer with a very large paper kite, in order to watch the different currents of wind in the air, I had occasion to notice the following curious fact,—that when a kite on mounting very high acquired a different direction from getting into a different current of air, the wind usually blew from the same quarter on the earth's surface before the expiration of 24 hours.—Thus the changes of wind seem to take place in the higher regions of the air, and are propagated downwards. I have confirmed this experiment and established the fact, by the use of small air balloons, but the kite answers the purpose quite as well."

As tea contains volatile parts that should be preserved, and in which its better qualities exist, the tea-pot should be handed to each person on a tray with cups and sugar; for when made out of the room, all its reviving spirit has evaporated before it reaches the guest. It is not the bitterness but the fragrance of tea that is cheering. When the infusion has once been completed, it is found that any further addition of the herb only affords a very small increase of strength, the water having cooled, much below the boiling point, and consequently acting very slightly; therefore it is better to make fresh tea in a second vessel, than to add it to the exhausted and cool leaves.—*Phillips's History of Cultivated Vegetables.*

The following account of an economical method of obtaining gelatine from bones, as practised in Paris, was communicated to the editor of the "American Journal of Science," by Mr. Isaac Doolittle, in a letter dated Paris, 16th May, 1818.

A few days since I visited the very interesting establishment of M. Robert, for the extraction of the gelatinous matter from bones. The bones used for this purpose are those only which answered no useful purpose (except for the fab-

rication of phosphorus or ammoniac) before this discovery, such as those of the head, the ribs, &c. &c. the legs of sheep and calves, &c. Those formerly used by *toysmen* (*Tablctiers*) are still used for that purpose, after extracting as much of the gelatine as they can by ebullition.

When the heads of oxen are to be operated upon, they begin by extracting the teeth (these are reserved for the fabrication of ammoniac, as affording a greater proportion of that alkali than any of the other bones,) they then break the skull, in such manner as to preserve all the compact parts in as regular forms as possible; these pieces present a surface of 20 to 30 square inches, and are put to soak in a mixture of muriatic acid and water. The muriatic acid used bears about 25 degrees of the *aerometre*, and is diluted by water to about 6 degrees—four parts of the liquor is used to one part of bones. They are left in this state, in open vessels, until a complete solution of the phosphate of lime has taken place, and the gelatinous part of the bone remains in its original shape and size, and is perfectly supple. When this operation is finished, which commonly lasts six or eight days, the gelatine is put into baskets, being first drained and immersed a short time in boiling water, in order to extract any small remains of grease, which would deteriorate the gelatine, and also to extract any of the acid which might be lodged in the pores. It is then carefully wiped with clean linen, and afterward washed in copious streams of cold water, to whiten it, and render it more transparent; it is then put to dry in the shade.

Two ounces of this gelatine are said to be equal to three pounds of beef in making soup—that is, three pounds of beef and two ounces of gelatine will make as much soup, and of as good quality, as six pounds of beef. It is constantly used in some of the hospitals of the capital, particularly in the lying-in hospital.

The ends of the bones, and such parts as from their porosity might still retain a portion of the acid, are separated, and used for making glue of a very superior quality.

The inside of the bones of sheep's legs furnish a sort of membranous glue, which supplies with advantage, the place of isinglass in the fabrication of silk stuffs.

I give you these particulars, not because I think they contain any thing new to you, *in principle*, but because I may have hit upon some *details* with which you were unacquainted.

From the Quarterly Review.

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE OF CANALS AND RAIL ROADS.

The disadvantages of a canal are numerous. The frost at one season of the year entirely puts a stop to all conveyance of goods; and the drought at another renders it necessary to proceed with half cargoes. A rail-road is exempt from both these serious drawbacks; and even if snow-blocked, nothing can be so easy as to send forward a scraper at the front of the steam-carriage to clear it as it proceeds.

The speed, by which goods can be conveyed on a rail-road, can be so regulated as to be certain and constant, while boats are frequently delayed for hours at the lockages of a canal. This speed besides is limited on canals, as we shall presently show, but unlimited, as far as the power of steam can be made to exceed the power of friction, on rail-roads. To what extent, with safety and convenience, this advantage is capable of being carried, nothing but experience can determine. Rail-roads may be made to branch out *in every direction* to accommodate the traffic of the country, whatever be the nature of the surface; the possibility of carrying branches from a canal *in any direction* must depend entirely on the surface, and a supply of water.

In every case, with regard to speed and the weight to be moved, the rail-road has the advantage, except when that speed is less than 2. $\frac{82}{100}$ miles an an hour, when it is in favour of the canal,—but even this small advantage is lost by the circuitous windings of the one, and the direct line of the other.

Suabian method of Bleaching Cotton Thread and Hosiery in two days.

This mode of bleaching, which has lately been introduced at Strasburg, has hitherto been kept very secret. From the operation being performed in so short a time as two days, and its not requiring extensive works, a wash house being sufficient, as well as from its being practicable at all seasons, it will be found very beneficial to those, especially, who cannot go to the expense of a large establishment.

Take two measures of quick lime and place them in a heap in the corner of a work shop, taking care that there is no wooden floor on the spot, nor wainscotting to the wall against which the lime is thrown.

Cover the lime gradually with ten measures of good ashes, by sifting them equally over it. Sprinkling with water lightly between every layer of ashes, and take care to fill up with wet ashes the crevices that are constantly produced by the heat and motion of the mass.

When the lime is slacked, and the mass thoroughly cooled, make the lie with cold rain or river water in which there is little or no admixture of iron.

Carefully untwist the skeins of cotton, tie them in parcels, and immerse them cold in this caustic alkaline lie; in which leave them for six hours, turning them about from time to time.

The lie, when exhausted, is generally thrown away as useless, but it might, perhaps, be better employed in slaking a fresh quantity of lime. After taking the skeins out of the lie, wash them in a running stream. Hosiery, stockings, &c. should be slightly tacked together to facilitate the manipulation.

After washing, boil the articles in a bath of the same kind of lie in which soap has been dissolved in the proportion of six pounds of soap to sixty-six of cotton thread, with lie sufficient to cover them. Let them boil for twelve hours, taking care that the copper boiler in which they are boiled, is carefully cleansed after each operation; whilst it is boiling the cotton should be from time to time turned on the frames, both to prevent that which touches the bottom from burning, and to expose equally every part of the skeins to the action of the liquor. On being taken out, the cotton must again be washed as before.

It is next to be boiled in water without lie, but with the same proportion of soap, as before, viz. six pounds to sixty-six pounds of cotton or hosiery. The boiler being well cleansed, river water is put into it, and the goods are boiled and turned about for the same length of time as before. You then wash the cotton in the river for the last time, and hang it in the air, or lay it on the grass to dry. In cold weather it may be dried in a stove, instead of out of doors. The more quickly it is dried the more beautifully white it becomes. In all these manipulations care must be taken not to entangle the thread.

From the American Farmer.

EXTRAORDINARY WEIGHT OF A JERSEY SHEEP.

[The following comes in a way to satisfy us of its accuracy:]

A Wether, 4 years old, fatted and lately sold by Mr. Solomon Holcomb, of Amwell township, Hunterdon county, N. J. to a victualler in Trenton, for ninety dollars, weighed and was disposed of as follows:

Total weight of the quarters, . . .	148½ lbs.
Saddle—83 lbs. sold for . . .	$83
Skin and fleece, 19½ lbs. sold for	20
Other parts, a portion not then sold, ...	19,40
	$122,40
The rough tallow weighed . . .	26½ lbs.

The wether was one of three lambs at the same yeaning, and is supposed to be a mixture of the common sheep of the country with the Bakewell stock, and a very little Tunisian blood in him.

He was fed with grain from September last, and was killed in the latter part of March.

WEIGHT OF MILK AND PRICE OF SHEEP IN CONNECTICUT.

[Extract to the Editor.]

East Windsor, Jan. 29, 1825.

Your letter of the 29th September was duly received. You ask me what proportion the measure of milk bears to the weight. A pint, wine measure, weighs one pound. It is generally supposed rich milk is the heaviest. I have never tried an experiment to ascertain the fact but am inclined to believe milk that will produce but little butter, is *as heavy* as any. My cow will be eight years old next spring, and is a fine red, and has the finest formed bag I have *ever* seen. When full, the distance between her forward teats, is 10½ inches; side teats 8½ inches; and hind ones 7½ inches—is almost square. I have sold one of my Saxon Bucks for $130—two at $120 each—one for $100—and half of another for $100—one Ewe for $110, and three for $100 each.

Large trees.—The great Elm on Boston Common, has occasioned notices of other trees of equal size in other parts of the country. The Boston Elm is near 22 feet in circumference. The Charter Oak, in Hartford, is 22 feet. There are Sycamores or Button-woods of immense size in our western region. An old Chesnut tree standing in Stuyvesant's woods is more than 22 feet in circumference. In Northampton Ms. one elm is 21 feet another 22, and a third 28 feet in circumference. And in Springfield there is one of twenty-two and a half feet and one of twenty-five and a half feet.

PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

Stated meeting, May 17, 1825.—Dr. MEASE, Vice President, in the chair,—The following communications were read:

1. An account of the mode adopted in cultivating kelp of Bologne, and flax of Cremona, by Professor Tozzetti of Florence, translated from the Italian, and forwarded to Dr. M. by Mr Appleton, Consul for the United States at Leghorn. The present of the seeds of these vegetables by Mr. A. and his note of the high estimation in which the Italian productions are held on the continent, were mentioned in the report of a former meeting. The seeds have been given to two farmers, from whose care and attention the greatest possible success may be expected.

2. Three tried and approved veterinary receipts, by Mr. Rouvert, of Gloucester county, New Jersey: one for the heaves in horses, one for the snuffles in sheep, and one for the cure of the poisonous effects in sheep and cows, of the plant *epigaea repens*, a specimen of which was sent by Mr. Rouvert to the meeting in April. It appears that the deleterious quality of the plant resides in the blossom, which dies about the 15th May. The remedy consists in a strong solution of salt and water.

3. A note from Mr. Carey, with two letters to him from Mr. Brown, Minister of the United States in France, stating that the owner of 400 fine sheep of the New Leicester breed, and resident in Normandy, wished to dispose of some of them to the farmers of this country. A piece of the pelt of one of the sheep with the wool attached, was sent by Mr. B., and presented to the society. The wool is beautifully white, finely polished, seven inches long, (of course adapted for worsted stuffs) and hangs in waving ringlets. Unfortunately, the name of the proprietor of the stock, and the price of the sheep, not being mentioned, a direct application to him cannot be made. Information on both those heads may be obtained from Mr. Brown.

4. An account by Mr. Carey of the utility of salt in increasing the production of grass. Three and a half bushels to the acre were strewed, six years since, upon a piece of land which appeared to be much out of heart; the produce was greater than he ever had before, and continued to give satisfaction for four years. Two years since he put on the same quantity, with precisely the same effect. The appearance of the grass, notwithstanding the long drought this spring, is equal to most he has seen in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The growth of the field in which the experiment was made, consists of red clover and natural green grass, (poa viridis.)

5. Observations on the means of relieving the accidents and diseases to which farmers are particularly subject, by Dr. Mease, part the first.

The subjects treated of are, 1 *Simple incised wounds*; 2. *Punctured wounds*, from nails, splinters and thorns, and the terrible consequence of them; 3. *Tetanus*, or lock-jaw; 4. *Dysentery*. The proper treatment in the first instance, and to prevent the alarming effects which sometimes follow, and of the full formed disease, are given, with the means of checking the progress of the last mentioned common, and fatal epidemic.

6. Mr. Keating, Secretary of the Society, presented a specimen of the wool of the American Bison, from the Red River, of Lake Winnepeck. It was taken from next the skin, and when on the animal, is covered by his long hair. In colour, it resembles the fur of a mouse, and in feel and composition, is precisely similar to the fur of the South American Vicuna—like that it is employed in the manufacture of hats in England, where it sells for a high price. See further particulars in Mr. Keating's "Narrative of the Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River," vol. 2, p. 65.

7. Mr. Vaughan presented an elegant glass churn, about the contents of a gallon. It was placed in the hands of a member for the purpose of an experiment, and to report the result to the Society at the next meeting.

8. It was resolved to offer a premium of a gold medal, value 50 dollars, to the person who shall have carried on farming in Pennsylvania, on the largest scale, without using, or suffering to be used on his property, any ardent spirits, except when prescribed by a physician, for the period of two years. It was also resolved to offer a silver medal to the farmer who, previously to the first of January 1827, shall have made in Pennsylvania, the most extensive and successful experiment on the use of fish as a manure.

RURAL ECONOMY.

[PREPARED FOR THE N. E. FARMER.]

TO MARK SHEEP WITHOUT INJURY TO THE WOOL.

To thirty spoonfulls of linseed oil add two ounces of lamp black; unite them together by boiling, and mark the sheep therewith.

TO PREVENT MOTHS IN FUR OR WOOLENS.

Sprinkle the fur or woolen stuffs, as well as the drawers or boxes in which they are kept, with spirits of turpentine; the unpleasant scent of which will speedily evaporate, on exposure of the stuffs to the air. Some persons place sheets of paper, moistened with spirits of turpentine, over, under, or between pieces of cloth &c. and find it a very effectual method. It is said likewise, that if you put a piece of camphor in a linen bag, or some aromatic herbs, in the drawers among linen or woolen clothes, no insects will injure them. Snuff or stems or leaves of tobacco are recommended to be applied in a similar way to the same purpose.

TO CLEAN SILKS, WOOLENS, &c.

The following recipe is recommended as a method of cleaning silk, woolen and cotton goods, without damage to the texture and colour of the same.

Grate raw potatoes to a fine pulp in clean water, and pass the liquid matter through a coarse sieve into another vessel of water; let the mixture stand still till the fine white particles of the potatoes are precipitated; then pour the mucilaginous liquor from the fecula, and preserve the liquor for use. The article to be cleaned should then be laid on a linen cloth on a table, and, having provided a clean sponge, dip the sponge into the potatoe liquor, and apply to it the article to be cleaned, till the dirt is perfectly separated; then wash it in clean water several times. Two middle-sized potatoes will be sufficient for a pint of water. The white sediment will make an useful and nourishing food with soup or milk, or serve to make starch or hair-powder. The coarse pulp, which does not pass the sieve, is of great use in cleaning worsted curtains, tapestry, carpets, or other coarse goods. The mucilaginous liquor will clean all sorts of silk, cotton, or woolen goods, without hurting the colour; it may also be used in cleaning oil paintings, or furniture that is soiled.—Dirtied wainscots may be cleansed by wetting a sponge in this liquor; then dipping it in a little fine, clean sand, and afterwards rubbing the wainscot with it.

FOR IMPROVING COFFEE.

To valetudinarians and others the following method of making coffee for breakfast is recommended.

Let an ounce of fresh ground coffee be put into a clean coffee pot, or other proper vessel well tinned; pour a pint and a quarter of boiling water upon it, set it on the fire, let it boil thoroughly, and afterwards put it by to settle. This should be done the night before you wish to use it, and on the following morning pour off the clear liquor: add to it one pint of clear milk; set it again over the fire, but do not let it boil. Sweetened to every person's taste, coffee thus made is a most wholesome and agreeable breakfast, summer or winter, with toasted bread and butter, rusk, biscuits, &c. This process takes off that raw acidulous and astringent quality of the coffee, which makes it often disagree with weak stomachs. It should not be drank too warm.

English publication.

IMPROVED METHOD OF IMPROVING THE COFFEE BEVERAGE.

To an ounce of coffee add a common tea-spoonful of the best flour of mustard seed, previous to the boiling. To those unacquainted with the method, it is inconceivable how much it improves the fragrancy, fineness, transparency, and gratefully quick flavour of the beverage, and probably, too, it adds to its wholesomeness.—*Ibid.*

METHOD OF EXPEDITIOUSLY FATTENING CHICKENS.

Take for that purpose a quantity of rice, and grind or pound it into a fine flour; mix sufficient for present use with milk and a little coarse sugar; stir the whole well over the fire, till it makes a thick paste; and feed the chickens in the day time only, by putting as much as they can eat, but no more, into the trough along the coops. It must be eaten while warm; and if they have beer to drink, they will soon grow very fat. A mixture of oatmeal, treacle, [or molasses] combined till it crumbles, is said to form a food for chickens, of which they are so fond, and with which they thrive so rapidly, that at the end of two months they become as large as the generality of full grown fowls, fed in the common way. *Ibid.*

Probably Indian meal would form a good substitute for rice or oat meal; and would doubtless be improved by boiling or at least scalding it. Sugar or treacle is perhaps the ingredient to which the above receipt owes its principal efficacy.

Pearl Fishery.—The Colombian Pearl Fishery Association mention, in a note at the close of their Prospectus, that "The Pearl Fishery, up to the year 1530, produced, to the Spanish Government, the annual revenue of 800,000 dollars, from the Atlantic side alone. From 1683 to the present time, being a lapse of 142 years, the Fishery has been neglected."

From Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agric. Society.

On Grub-Worms—Small Birds their Natural Enemies.

By John Hare Powel, Esq.

Powelton, 1824.

Dear Sir,—Whilst we are offering high premiums for crops, the attention of one of our most zealous and intelligent members, has been fortunately directed to the detection, and remedy of the various diseases, to which wheat is exposed. To his successful labours and research, we are indebted for the best exposition of the modes of attack, and means of destruction, of the formidable enemy to the great staple of our state—the Hessian-fly. I have been led by Mr. Worth's success, to turn my attention to the injuries which the plant next in importance, if not first in *our* system of husbandry, is exposed by the ravages of the *grub-worm*. Many remedies have been suggested, all of which have occasionally failed, for the protection of Indian corn. Autumnal ploughing—dressings with caustic lime—salt, and all the composts which accident or theory could suggest, have been by ingenious writers, recommended for the destruction of the various species of the *grub* or *cut-worm*. *Traps* have been invented—deep holes have been proposed to intercept them on their approach to the plants—yet all these expedients are less likely to succeed, than the simple means which the bounty of nature has placed within our reach, but which in our wantonness and folly, we appear determined to destroy.

Instead of being regaled by the whistling robin, and chirping blue-bird busily employed in guarding us from that, which no human foresight or labour is enabled to avert, our ears are assailed, our persons are endangered, our fences are broken, our crops are trodden down, our cattle are lacerated, and our flocks are disturbed, by the idle shooter, regardless alike of the expensive attempts of the experimental farmer, or of the stores of the labouring husbandman; whilst all the energies of his frame, and the aim of his skill, are directed towards the murder of a few little birds, worthless when obtained. The injuries, which are immediately committed by himself and his dogs, are small compared with the multiplied effects of the myriads of insects, which would be destroyed by the animals whereof they are the natural prey.

I am, very obediently, yours, &c.

John Hare Powel.

Jonathan Roberts, Esq.
President of the Penn. Agric. Society.

From the American Farmer.

TO PREVENT RIVER BANKS WASHING.

Columbia, S. C. May 7, 1825.

Mr. Editor,—I observed in one of your late American Farmers, that one of your correspondents requests information as to the best mode of securing the banks of a river from being washed away. I cannot pretend to know the best mode; but I will give your correspondent a description of what I have seen adopted on the bank of a canal, when I was last in France.

At a place where the canal of St. Quentin, after having been carried under ground for several miles, issues from its subterraneous course, (the bank was very high, I should not suppose less than forty or fifty perpendicular feet,)—the slope was what I considered much too steep; it was so much so as to make it almost impossible to walk either up or down it. They were securing it from depredation while I was there, in the following manner: having made the slope smooth and even, and beginning at the bottom, they pinned down, horizontally, fascines, about 8 feet long, and probably about 8 inches in diameter, with willow sticks from $\frac{3}{4}$ to an inch in diameter, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 feet in length. These were selected young, smooth and green, so that they would take root at the same time as they fastened down the fascines. This being done, the whole surface of the fascines was covered with about 4 inches thick of a good stiff clay, so as completely to cover the fascines that thickness and leaving the ends of the willow pins that fastened them down, sticking out about 3 or 4 inches. This work being done in the fall, winter, or early in the spring, will secure the willow sticks taking root below, and above the fascines—and, it appears to me, will completely secure the surface from washing away by common occurrences. They certainly had there the advantage of an excellent clay. It appears to me, therefore, that this method of securing a bank, may probably answer the purpose of your inquiring correspondent. It is at least well worth trying, and the best I can think of. It must be observed, that your correspondent wishes also for trees that will afford a shelter from certain winds; but I would advise to plant no tall trees, except it were on, or very near the top of the bank—for in this situation, should a high wind blow them down, the injury to the bank is not likely to be so great at the top as at the bottom. Another thing well worthy of observation, is this—that if the gentleman could procure for the pins, *osier*, (*willow used for basket making*,) this security to his bank might be attended with a source of considerable profit, for it is every where a valuable article. I do not know whether it can be procured conveniently in your part of the world; but, although I have not much of it, I am very willing to give a little of what I have, to gentlemen who will afford me the means of sending the cuttings at any time in fall, winter, or spring. Communications through your paper, or directly to me, (*postage paid*,) I would attend to with pleasure.

I am, very respectfully,
Dear sir,
Your obedient serv't, N. H.

From the Worcester Ægis.

INGENIOUS INVENTION.

We have recently had an opportunity of examining a model of a machine for the purpose of Sawing Shingles, invented by Mr. James Sawyer, of Templeton, in this county. Although but slightly and superficially informed on the subject of mechanical improvements, yet the advantages of this invention are so obvious, even to the most ignorant observer, that we have no hesitation in speaking decidedly in its praise.—In simplicity of construction and regularity of movement, it approaches, if it does not arrive at perfection. The complicated wheels and bars, operating upon each other, to propel the carriage, in other machines for the same purposes, render them liable to be impaired and disordered in use. This part of Mr Sawyer's invention affords particular pleasure to the observer as not being subject to either of these difficulties.

The whole machine is but five feet in length and three in breadth, and is put in motion by a water power, less by one fourth than that necessary to turn the common grain mills.—The great economy of timber, the neatness, and superior durability of sawed shingles, over those manufactured by hand, as well as the reduced prices at which they can be afforded, in consequence of the great saving of time and labor, are great and important recommendations of the Machines for their production, and must bring them into general and extensive use.

We shall endeavour to procure a minute description of this interesting invention. We would take this occasion to solicit from the numerous inventors of our County, concise accounts of their machines, which we shall with pleasure present to the readers of our paper.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1825.

FARMER'S CALENDAR.

Culture of Potatoes, Indian Corn, &c.—Your crops of the abovementioned, and other vegetables, which compose the staple commodities of the Farmer, being now duly planted, the after culture requires attention. We will first pay a little attention to the Potatoe.

The root does not strike deep into the earth; but extends a certain distance just beneath the surface. If planted too deep, or if too much earth be drawn about it in hilling you may increase the number of potatoes in each hill; but they will be small, for they will form new sets at each time they are earthed up in such a manner as to place them below their natural position, and these new sets will not ripen in time to harvest them. The hills should be made wide but not high, and level or a little concave or dishing to retain the dews and rains. Twice, will probably be often enough to hoe them for the purpose of forming the hill; but if the soil is infested with weeds, you must pull or cut them up, at least often enough to prevent their going to seed.

Dr. Deane says, "As soon as the rows of potatoe plants are grown to the height of four or five inches above the surface, or earlier, if the ground be weedy, the cultivator, with two mould boards, should be passed between them as deep as one horse can draw it. For want of a cultivator, a common light plough should go and return in an interval, turning the earth at the first ploughing from, and then at the second, towards the rows. After each ploughing the plants should be weeded, and a little fresh earth drawn close to their stems, uncovering those which chance to be covered by the cultivator, or plough. Potatoes will not grow well if more than about five inches under the surface, being too far removed from the influence of the sun.

"The last hoeing should be finished before the plants are in blossom; and before the branches begin to trail on the ground. Otherwise a new set of roots will be formed, too late to get their full growth, and which will rob the for-

mer sets of their nourishment. But, if killing the weeds be necessary after blossoming, it may be done with the hand-hoe, observing not to earth up the plants at all."

There is no plant which we cultivate, which is more liable to injury from drought, than the potatoe. It is therefore well to plough and hoe them while the dew is on, or soon after a shower, so as to cover and secure from speedy evaporation as much moisture as possible. Irrigation has been recommended as peculiarly useful for this plant in dry weather, and may in most cases be practicable when it is raised in small patches in a garden or near the home stead. Plaster of Paris well pulverised, and applied to the leaves, has a very beneficial effect on potatoes.

Potatoes are very liable to be attacked by the grub worm; and fall ploughing is said to be a good antidote against this insect. Quick lime, and unleached ashes, spread over the hills immediately after planting, are likewise recommended for this purpose. But care should be taken not to apply these substances immediately to the seed potatoes, nor to the plants while growing, lest they be injured by the corrosive qualities of such applications.

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Indian Corn.—We have, already, gone so fully into the subject of cultivating this plant, that we can say nothing new about it; but a word or two, by way of recalling to mind what has been heretofore stated, may not be amiss. Judge Peters of Pennsylvania, recommends the harrow instead of the plough in the culture of this vegetable, and we believe that in weeding, or the first time hoeing, especially in a light and what is called a mellow soil, there can be no doubt of the correctness of his opinion. In a stiff, heavy or stony soil, a plough or cultivator may be best, at least for the second and third time of hoeing, provided you leave the land nearly level, and finish your operations before the fibrous roots of the corn have spread so far as to be in danger of being cut or injured by the plough. The plough or cultivator leave more of the earth light, and in a situation to be easily disposed of by the hoe, and are less impeded by stones, roots, and other obstacles, than the harrow. It will, therefore, be best to be governed by circumstances, but, perhaps, as a general rule, harrowing for the first time of hoeing, and ploughing at half hilling and hilling, will prove the most advantageous modes of cultivation.—After your corn is hoed for the first time, it will be of great advantage to place about each hill a handful of ashes or gypsum. Some say that a mixture of both plaster and ashes, is better than either, used singly; and it would be easy, as well as worth the while, to ascertain the fact by experiment.

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Pastel or Woad.—We have reason to suppose that there will be many experiments made the present season, in this vicinity, for the purpose of introducing the culture of woad in the United States; and the following from Gen. Dearborn's translation of a French Treatise on this article will doubtless be acceptable to persons engaged in such experiments.

The necessary labour during the growth of Pastel.

"Pastel should be weeded three or four times, according to the increase of the weeds. The first weeding should be performed when the plants have got two inches high; that is to say, about a month after planting. The second hoeing should be after the first cutting of the leaves, the third after the second cutting, and the fourth after the third. The field should be well ploughed and harrowed, immediately after the crop is taken off, which destroys the weeds, which are injurious to pastel.

"The first and second hoeing tends to facilitate vegetation, and clear the pastel from weeds, which are very injurious to it. By this labour are destroyed, not only the weeds, but the *bastard pastel:* this kind, which often grows in fields of pastel, is known by its rough and hairy leaves, and is produced either from seed of an inferior quality, or the true pastel sometimes degenerates, and at last becomes bastard. When the plants are too near each other, the intermediate ones should be pulled up, taking care to leave them standing about eleven inches apart. When the seed has not come up well, and there are many vacant spots, the first hoeing should be anticipated eight or ten days, when seed should be scattered in the intervals.

"In the second hoeing, the roots of the bastard pastel which escaped the first, should be dug up. This labour should be performed after the first cutting, unless an active vegetation has given birth to large quantities of weeds; in this case there should be an intermediate weeding, when the pastel should be thinned out, if the plants are too near.

"These weedings can be performed in three ways, either with a hoe, a rake, or a cultivator; the last cannot be used except when the seed is planted in drills. The laborers in some places, use a crooked iron instrument, and work on their knees. In England, the cultivator, or horse-hoe, is commonly used, which can be guided between the rows. Care should be taken not to injure the roots.

"If seed cannot be procured to replant the vacant spots, part of the plants, where they are too near, can be transplanted in the intervals.

"Some persons water their pastel from time to time. It is true that such irrigation gives a more luxuriant vegitation to the plants, but the coloring matter produced from them is not so good. It is well to water the plants which have been recently set out, or when they suffer from a drought."

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Radishes.—The following mode of raising radishes is recommended in the *Farmer's Assistant.* We have never known it tried, but it may be well to make the experiment. Should it succeed according to the statement, those who supply our markets with that vegetable might derive great advantages from a knowledge of this mode of culture.

"Take equal quantities of buck-wheat bran, and fresh horse dung, and mix them well and plentifully in the ground by digging. Suddenly after this a great fermentation will be produced, and numbers of toad-stools will start up in forty eight hours. Dig the ground over again and sow the seed, and the radishes will grow with great rapidity, and be free from the attacks of insects. They will grow uncommonly large. Buck-wheat bran is an excellent manure of itself."

Slater's Improved Vertical Spinner.—Our readers will perceive an advertisement in this day's paper, of the above mentioned invention. We have seen it in operation, and from the simplicity of its construction, the facility with which its use may be acquired, and the expeditious and perfect manner in which it completes the work performed by it, we think it exceeds anything of the kind before invented.

Massachusetts Legislature.

SENATE—MAY 25. Mr Taft, from the joint Committee appointed to examine the returns of votes for Governor, &c. reported—that the whole number of votes legally returned for Governor was 37,426; of which the Hon. LEVI LINCOLN had 35,221. That the whole number for Lieut. Governor was 36,653; of which the Hon. MARCUS MORTON had 34,[illegible]7. This report was accepted, and those gentlemen were declared by the President duly elected.—The Rev. Mr BARRETT, of Boston, was chosen Chaplain to the Senate.

MAY 27. The Hon. Mr Winthrop from the Committee appointed to examine the returns of votes for Senators and Counsellors, made a report stating the number of votes, and the persons chosen from each county.

At 12 o'clock the two Houses assembled in Convention, and the oaths of office were administered to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The Hon. Mr Winthrop, from the Committee on the returns of Senators, reported in favour of the election of Samuel Hoar, jr. Esq. as candidate for Senator to fill the vacancy for the district of Middlesex; a dispute having arisen in consequence of the votes of Newton having been returned without the word *jun.* annexed to the names in the list.—Mess. Samuel Hoar, jr. Stephen White, William Eaton, Henry Gardner, and Justus Willard, Esq's. were subsequently chosen for each of the counties of Middlesex, Essex, Worcester, Norfolk, and Hampden.

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HOUSE—MAY 26. A Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of revising the Pauper Laws of the Commonwealth.

Petitions for banks in Leicester, Andover, and Framingham—for a Fire Insurance Company in Andover South—for a Turnpike between Taunton and Providence—and for a Manufacturing Company in Leicester were severally read and laid on the table. Several other petitions of a private or local nature were variously disposed of.

MAY 27. The day was occupied principally with local and private business. The Rev. Mr. JENKS was chosen Chaplain to the House.

MAY 28. The Committee on Finance was directed to report a tax act, similar to that which passed the House at the last session of the last General Court.

Messrs. Dana, Shaw and Hickok were appointed a Committee to report on the expediency of providing by law for the stapling and inspection of Wool.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Florida.—From information received from Tallehasse, the seat of government for West Florida, a very flattering account is given of the character of the soil.—The writer states that, as far as he has explored, he has seen no land that may not be cultivated to advantage, and a great portion of it first rate. The greatest objection that exists to the country is the extraordinary number of ponds that abound through all the rich land.

Many of them are said to furnish plenty of good fish, and are supposed to be fed by subterraneous streams. From these ponds run as fine rivulets of pure spring water as are seen in any section of our country. From this circumstance, it is the general opinion that they will not be likely to generate those fevers, usually to be apprehended from *stagnant* waters. There is every reason to believe that the Sugar Cane and Sea Island Cotton will succeed in this country.—Should the country prove to be healthy, it is represented to be one of the most eligible regions of the United States.—*Nat. Jour.*

Geological Research.—the Legislature of South-Carolina has authorized Professor Vanuxem to make a geological survey, with a view to ascertain the formations of the soil of that state. Such a commission reflects credit on the authority in which it orginated. Were the example thus set by South-Carolina to be universally followed by the other states, the advantages would be soon visible. We should thus be possessed of accurate information, which would be equally valuable to those who labour on the surface of the earth, and those who descend into its bowels; both to the husbandman and the mineralogist. Every state might possess a museum, containing a full and interesting collection of the minerals, contained within its limits; and duplicate specimens might be sent to the museum in this city, where we might thus see at once the whole geological and mineralogical character of the Union. The gentleman who has been appointed to make this survey intends to perform a part of his task during the present summer, so as to take in the districts of Pendleton, Greenville, Spartanburg, York, and the upper part of Abbeville.—*Ibid.*

Emigration to Hayti.—The government of Hayti has given notice, that after the 15th of June next, no allowance whatever will be made as expenses for the passages of emigrants; and all captains and masters of vessels are desired to take notice accordingly. This resolution is said to have been taken on account of the base speculations that have been practised by some of the emigrants themselves, and by foreign agents of vessels.

Connecticut River.—"The Connecticut flows about three hundred miles between Vermont and New Hampshire; it flows about sixty miles in Massachusetts—about eighty miles in the State of Connecticut. From its mouth to New York is about 100 miles.

From Hartford to New-York the common coasting passage is about 30 hours.

From Hartford to the head of boating, Wells river landing, 10 or 12 miles above Haverhill corner, the distance is about 188 miles. Here a rapid is at present unpassable; but above it the Connecticut is said to have no obstruction in its passage through rich meadows for one hundred miles.

The *Boating* portion of the Connecticut, as now used is obstructed by many falls and rapids.

10 miles	above Hartford, Enfield falls.	
30 miles	further, Hadley falls.	
34 miles	"	Miller's falls.
40 miles	"	Bellows falls, (locked)
25 miles	"	Quechy falls do.
10 miles	"	White river falls.
40 miles	"	Wells river landing.

These obstructions are passed with more or less difficulty,—but all of those are capable, with a certain cost, of being passed as easily as river waters can be."

Boston Repertory

Internal Commerce.—To give our distant readers some idea of the business done upon the canal this season, we have taken from the collector's books, an account of the boats which arrived and departed from this village in *one day* last week. Arrived 24 boats, with *three hundred and nine tons of merchandise*, 327 bbls. Salt, 144 bbls. Pork, and *one hundred and ninety-two passengers.* Cleared, 12 boats loaded with household goods for the west, country produce for the east, and thirty-two passengers.—The amount of tolls already received in this village, is between ten and eleven thousand dollars.—*Monroe (N. Y.) paper.*

As an evidence of the great usefulness of the Canal and the enterprize of our own citizens, it ought to be known that one gentleman has a contract in New-York to furnish 250,000 feet of ship plank, and two others a contract for staves amounting to $25,000. The plank and staves are now on the way to market. What would have been thought of a man who, ten years ago, should have predicted that ship timber and staves were so soon to become articles of transportation from Rochester to New-York?—*Rochester (N. Y.) paper.*

The route of the great canal through the state of Ohio to lake Erie, has been determined upon by the commissioners. It is to run through the Tuscarawas valley and enter the lake at Cleaveland.—The difference of expense in favor of this route is said to be $285,000. The ceremony of *breaking ground* is fixed for the 4th of July next.

A late arrival at Salem has brought news from India to the 4th of February. The British army was advancing slowly towards the capitol of the Birmese Empire, and appearances indicated that it would be added to the other enormous possessions of the British in India. The city of Manilla in the Philippine Islands had suffered greatly by an earthquake, which happened on the last of October. Several churches, one of the bridges over the river, and many private houses were destroyed. The military barracks were thrown down, and the troops had to encamp on the plains. About 4 miles from Manilla the earth opened with a tremendous explosion, and shortly afterwards shoals of dead fish were seen floating down the river into the sea. The town was quite deserted. The earthquake was followed by a hurricane, which unroofed many of the houses, which had escaped the earthquake, and blew down the encampment of the troops. Six vessels in the roads were stranded.

Gen. La Fayette.—The steam boat Mechanic, in which Gen. La Fayette was a passenger, was lost in the Ohio river in the night of the 8th of May. The General and the other passengers were saved in the yawl. The General states that among the papers he lost by the steam boat accident, were all his letters to be answered, and a number of answers, which he had prepared during twelve days' navigation. Capt. Hall, who commanded the steam-boat, in his attention to save his passengers, left his secretary, containing $13-00 in the boat, which was sunk. The snag was concealed some distance below the surface, more than 50 yards from the shore. The General has published a card in the Louisville paper, in which he says "I eagerly sieze this opportunity of doing justice to Capt. Hall's conduct; and acknowledge my personal obligations to him."

A letter from the General received in Philadelphia says "He expected to be at Pittsburg the 28th or 29th of May; and in Boston, by the way of Albany, the 16th of June;—in New-York the 4th of July;—to go thence to Washington to take leave of the President and other friends and to sail for France on the 15th of August.

Crops.—The fine rain we had last week has given vegetation a fresh start: and our farmers generally, are satisfied that the prospect of heavy crops, will be realized. *Doylestown (Pa.)*

The Improved Durham Short Horned Bull ADMIRAL, *and the Herefordshire Bull* SIR ISAAC.

THE Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society will let out, upon reasonable terms, the above named imported animals. They were purchased and presented to the Society by Admiral Coffin for the benefit of his native state. Reliance may be placed on the purity of the stock. The Calves of Admiral have proved very fine. He is now four years old, and is on the farm of E. H. DERBY, Esq. at Salem. His term will expire there the 16th of August, after which he may be had for one year, in any other county.

The Hereford Bull is two years old,—is now on the farm of JOHN PRINCE, Esq. Roxbury. His term will expire on the 12th July. Any person wishing him at an earlier period will be accommodated. They are both very gentle and fine-tempered. The stock of Admiral are peculiarly calculated for the *Stall* and *Dairy.* The Hereford breed have sometimes carried prizes in England agsinst the "Short Horns," as *Beef Cattle.*—They are also admirable *Draught* cattle, and esteemed good for the *Dairy.*

The terms will be reasonable and advantageous to the persons who shall take them for one year, and take good care of them, as the great object of the Trustees is to give an opportunity of crossing our native breeds under the hope of improving them.—For terms apply to JOHN LOWELL, or JOHN PRINCE, Esq. Roxbury. *Roxbury, May* 1825.

JUST received from Holland, and for sale at No. 4, Central Wharf, up stairs, an invoice of garden seeds, selected and put up by Van Oukerke en Van Emmerik—consisting of Mangel Wurtzel; Red Beet; Early Peas; String Beans; Short Top scarlet Radish; Red and White Turnip do.; Ruta Baga; white and silvery Onions,; early and late Cauliflower; Red and White Brocoli; Early York, Sugar Loaf, Red & Green Savoy Cabbage; Tennis ball; White and Dutch Lettuce. tf. April 8

THE subscriber having improved a machine for spinning wool, cotton, made for doubling and twisting the same, on a simple and much improved plan, offers for sale, rights for states, counties, towns, &c. on favourable terms.

The advantages of this Machine are such as will recommend itself to every one who will examine it.

Besides the improvement in the finish and texture of the cloth which is manufactured from yarn made by this machine—it also would, in spinning 100 lbs. of common, or 50 or 60 lbs. of fine Wool, clear itself. For it is calculated that a run and a half can be spun in a day by an ordinary spinner, on each spindle, and as there are 10 spindles attached to the machine, it would make 15 run a day, or 90 runs in a week—so that there would be a difference in favour of this machine, of 78 runs a week, over the common method of spinning. It would thus require but a fortnight or three weeks to clear the first cost of the machine. And any person can easily calculate what an immense saving of time and labor there would be in the spinning of great quantities of wool, cotton, &c.

This machine recommends itself by its simplicity and durability; as well as for its cheapness. Any person can be taught how to spin with it, in an hour or two, so as to need no further instruction. And another great advantage is, that it is not liable to get out of order.

The price of the machine, including the apparatus for Doubling and Twisting Yarn, is $35. Ten spindles are attached to it, but the number can be varied, as the purchaser may wish.

The above machine may be seen at the Agricultural Establishment, 108 State-street, where terms may be known for the purchase of the same.

This machine will be in operation in one of the lobbies of the State House, for a short time, where Mr. S. will be present to give any information.

Boston, May 27 S. SLATER.

JOHN LILLY, No. 76 Market street, corner of Court street, manufactures and keeps constantly for sale, the following articles, viz.

Superior large size blue & green silk umbrellas; small size do; blue and green gingham do. various sizes;—oiled linen do; elegant gilt and silver mounted parasols, with star fringes, ivory handles, &c.; Do. superior black stick do.; low priced do. for country trade; a complete assortment of silk fringes; cases green & blue sinchaws; ginghams and sarsnets; a complete assortment of canes, with and without swords; white, green and red oiled silk; a complete assortment of billiard balls; purse frames; cups and balls; ivory rings for children; islet pins; backgammon men; frogs, &c. for tassels; a large assortment whalebone and rattan, for bonnets, constantly on hand, by the gross or dozen;—whalebone for stays constantly on hand, and cut to any pattern,—at the lowest cash prices. Country traders are requested to call. 44—12t.

PATENT HOES—For Sale at the Agricultural Establishment, 108 State Street, up stairs,

50 dozen of Hine's crook neck spring tempered steel hoes, warranted in every respect.—The superiority of these hoes consists in their lightness and strength, and being in no way liable to clog. May 27

E. PARSONS & CO. City Furniture warehouse, Union Street, near the Union Stone, keep constantly on hand for sale, a general assortment of furniture, chairs, looking glasses, feathers of all kinds, fire sets, brushes, bellows, &c. &c. *Boston, March* 25.

THE Subscriber, for a few years past, has been cultivating an extensive FRUIT NURSERY. He now has a large assortment of PEACH TREES, budded from the best Fruit in the country, native and foreign, in the best order for transplanting. By another season he hopes to offer PEAR and CHERRY TREES of the first quality. O. FISKE, *Worcster.*

TO PRINTERS—For sale, a font of Pica, but little worn. Inquiry may be made of the Publisher of the Farmer; or a line may be dropped to M. H. Boston.

FOR SALE, at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 108 State Street,

A few superior patent Scythe Rifles.

MISCELLANIES.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

SUNDAY IN THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Editor, Some legislatures make statutes that no civil officer shall arrest any person on Sunday. I have sometimes thought that the same law ought to extend to officers of the church, forbidding them to keep their congregations in duress on that day. I live in a small country village, and belong to a small congregation, the members of which are very well contented with each other, and their clergyman. We are always glad to meet, and greet, one another, on Sunday, when we contrive to be informed of what has been doing during the week, in our parish, as well as the rest of the world. Some, accordingly, collect, for this purpose, about the meetinghouse steps, before the service begins, and the bell frequently ceases tolling before their conversation is ended. In a fair bright day, the minister generally seats himself in the pulpit, where he remains some time, turning over the leaves of his books, and his sermon, and then looks about the congregation, and, now and then, turns his eye to the door, by way of inquiring whether the news is told, and the groups broken up, and ready to join the worship. On the other hand, the talkers look in, at every pause in the conversation, to observe whether the minister has commenced reading the psalm. Mean time, the fans are all in motion, and the dames are overseeing the demeanor of the damsels, while the damsels are spying out all the new dresses, and covertly prinking themselves. Now a new silk gown rustles up the aisle; presently a new pair of shoes creak through the gallery; the singers, one after another, give a hem, to clear their pipes, while the president of the bass-viol touches the strings softly, and screws his instrument into tune. If any stranger happens to be present he is critically noted, and every one meditates the questions to be put, and remarks to be made, relating to him, after the service. Lovers' eyes are searching out each other, and exchanging glances. By and by, little Billy, in crossing the pew to whisper to his mother, treads upon Fowler's tail, whereat he raises his voice in a lamentable expostulation. Madame Betty's Cupid is scratching at the pew door for admittance—and a child utters a shrill squall by way of demanding its mother's breast. At length all is hushed except the indistinct echo of the conversation at the door, where the talkers are waiting to hear the minister say, "Let us begin the worship of God by singing" such a psalm or hymn. The minister is waiting, at the same time, for them to come in. But when he and the whole congregation begin to be a little out of countenance, he breaks silence, the talkers pour in, and the service proceeds. Now, as I have passed the age of boyhood, when the spirits are always alive, and the fertile mind supplies amusement on all occasions, by wondering at what occupies the senses at the moment, or devising and executing trivial mischief, and as I do not find myself much interested in the news of the week, and can find opportunity in the intervals of the service to reconnoitre the assembly, this long prelude begins to be tedious to me. I do not believe our good minister will tire out the talkers, and I hope he will no longer keep the rest of the congregation in duress a quarter of an hour before every service, in making the experiment. I find the practice of a neighboring clergyman, who is not to be compared to ours in any other thing, contributes much more to the orderly and convenient conducting of public worship. He begins as soon as he conveniently can, after ascending the pulpit stairs, whether the day be rainy or fair; and all the congregation, knowing precisely when he will commence, are generally in their places in time.

By putting this into your paper you will entitle yourself to the high consideration of yours, &c. JEDIDIAH PARISHIONER.

A Fair Offer.—Make a full estimate of all you owe, and of all that is owing to you. Reduce them all to note. As fast as you collect, pay over to those you owe; if you can't collect, renew your notes every year and get the best security you can. Go to business diligently, and be industrious—lose no time; waste no idle moments—be very prudent and economical in all things—discard all pride but the pride of acting justly and well—be faithful in your duty to God, by regular and hearty prayer, morning and night—attend church and meeting regularly every Sunday, and "do unto all men as you would they should do to you." If you are too needy in your own circumstances, to give to the poor, do whatever else you have in your power to do for them cheerfully—but, if you can, always help the worthy poor and unfortunate. Pursue this course diligently and sincerely for seven years, and if you are not happy, comfortable, and independent in your circumstances, come to me, and I will pay all your debts.—*Dr Franklin.*

"——Whoe'er amid the Sons
Of reason, valor, liberty and virtue,
Displays distinguish'd merit, is a NOBLE
Of Nature's own creation. Such have risen,
Sprung from the dust, or where had been our honors?
And such, in radiant bands, will rise again."

As the West Indies had never been discovered without the discovery of the Mariner's Needle, so it cannot seem strange, if science be no farther developed, if the art itself of invention and discovery be passed over.—*Bacon.*

A great fortune in the hands of a fool is a great misfortune. The more riches a fool has, the greater fool he is.

Satin Gauze Handkerchiefs, Belt Ribbons, &c.

QUINCY TUFTS,

No. 88, Washington-street,

HAS received per William-&-Henry.

Elegant Satin Stripe Gauze Hdkfs.; Zelas do.; Merino Points and Indispensables; Belt Ribbons and Mohair Belts; Gimp Trimmings; Pippings; Chenells and Rolio Cords; Fancy Buttons; Rosettes and Silk Frogs; green Gauze Veils; brown Satin Ribbons; superior black Silk Vestings; brown Linen Cambric; ladies' black Raw Silk Hose; men's Kid, brown thread and Linen Gloves; ladies' Kid, brown Cambric, and Horse-skin Gloves; Children's long Kid Gloves and Mitts; Fans; Steel Busks; Elastic Garters; Hooks and Eyes, &c.

Also, just received, white double chain Checked Musling, a new and superb article for gentlemen's Cravats. On hand, best blue Nankeens, Nankin Dye; superior black Canton and Nankin Crapes, 20 and 32 tale, in half pieces. May 20

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT.

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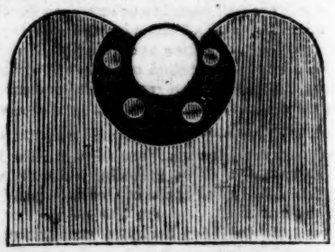
J. R. NEWELL, Proprietor, offers for sale an extensive assortment of Garden and Agricultural Implements, viz.

CAM'S warranted cast steel English Scythes.
DUDLEY'S warranted steel back do.
100 dozen GOODYEAR'S best spring steel Manure and Hay Forks.—With a great variety of agricultural and garden implements.
CURTIS' improved patent lever Churn.
Just received—
A few improved Philadelphia Churns—Common do.



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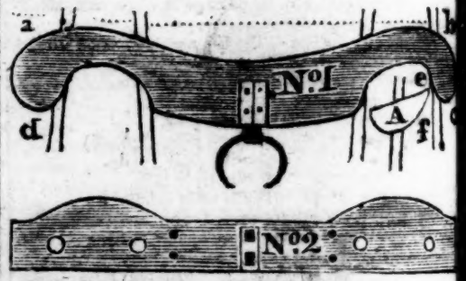
WRIGHT'S best German steel do. and Shovels.
PICKERING'S improved Tree Brush, for destroying caterpillars.



MEARS' Improved Patent Ox Yokes.

HOWARD'S Improved Cast & Wrought Iron Ploughs.
TICE & NIXON'S Patent Cast Iron do.
with a general assortment of common ploughs.
WILLIS' improved perpendicular and horizontal Straw Cutter.
Likewise, an invoice of well assorted Cooking Furnaces
WILLIS' improved Patent Window-Blind Fastenings with hinges to match.
Grindstone Cranks, with friction rollers.
For sale as above—
POPE'S Threshing Machine, or the right of using the same for towns or counties.

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